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Kenſington, September 6.

THE following Addreſs of the Paſtors of the Churches in his Majeſty's Province of the Maſſachuſett's Bay in New-England, having been tranſmitted to Benjamin Avery, Doctor of Laws, was by the ſaid Dr. Benjamin Avery and Eliachim Palmer, Eſq; preſented to his Majeſty, being introduced by his Grace the Duke of Marlcheſter, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bed chamber in Waiting: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

And they had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

To his moſt Excellent Majeſty George the Second, King of Great Britain, &c.

The humble Addreſs of the Paſtors of the Churches in his Majeſty's Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay in New England, aſſembled in Boſton at their Annual Convention, May 28, 1746.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Paſtors of the Churches in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay in New England, beg Leave to take this firſt Opportunity to expreſs our utmoſt Deteſtation of the unnatural, wicked and traiterous Rebellion, rais'd in Great Britain, and abetted by the grand Supporters of the Papal Intereſt, againſt your Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Crown, in Favour of an abjur'd Pretender, train'd up in the Bigotry and Tyranny of the Romiſh Principles and Practices, utterly Deſtructive to all true Religion and Liberty; and to aſſure your Majeſty, that as in the Days of your Royal Father, ſo in the preſent Day we know not a ſingle Man belonging to any of our Aſſemblies, but what is firmly attached to your Royal Perſon and Illuſtrious Houſe.—— At the ſame time we congratulate your Majeſty upon the Succeſs of your Arms, under the Conduct of his Royal Highneſs the Duke, againſt the infatuated Men, whom Heaven indeed has righteouſly made a Scourge to the Britiſh Nations, while yet, they are but the vile and contemptible Tools of France and Spain. And in the Name of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, we make it our fervent Prayer to the Supreme Ruler of the World, that all the Enemies to your Majeſty, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your Royal Houſe, may be clothed with perpetual Shame.

We beg Leave alſo joyfully to congratulate your Majeſty upon the wonderful Succeſs God has given to your American Forces, in the Reduction of that important Key of North America, Cape Breton, to your Majeſty's Government, which we can't but hope and truſt in God, ſhall never be wreſted out of your Royal Hands.

We chearfully rely on your Majeſty's Royal Goodneſs, under God, ſtill to protect us and our Churches, in the Poſſeſſion of our invaluable Rights; and that our Province, which have ſo ſignaliz'd their Loyalty, ſhall always find Favour in the Eyes of our Gracious King, while we conſtantly preſent our hearty Prayers to Almighty God, for the long Proſperity of your Majeſty's Reign, and the Continuance of your Crown in your Royal Family, throughout all Generations.

Signed in the Name, and by the Appointment of the ſaid Paſtors,

Joſeph Sewall, Moderator.

Munich, Auguſt 29. The firſt Diviſion of the Bavarian Corps began to move from Donawert towards the Netherlands two Days ago.

Berlin, Auguſt 30. The Ruſſian Miniſter Baron Kayſerling, who was formerly at the Court of Dreſden, and ſince at the Diet of Germany, is named to reſide at this Court, in the room of Count Czernichew.

Vienna, Auguſt 31, *N. S.* There is now confirmed Advice of M. de la Mina's Arrival, and of his having taken the Command of the Spaniſh Army at Voghera; from whence he marched the next Day, with the greateſt Precipitation, to Gavi, and the Borghetto, leaving a ſmall Garriſon only at Tortona, and abandoning not only Novi, but the important Poſt of Serravalla, of which two laſt Places the Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe are in Poſſeſſion, after having killed or made Priſoners, in different Parts ſince the Affair of the 10th Inſtant, above 1500 Men, and left ten Battalions to block up Tortona. The farther Operations [illegible] upon are ſaid to be, that M. Botta ſhall, with the Auſtrian Infantry, purſue the Enemy [illegible] to Gavi, a Place that demands Artillery, and afterwards which ever Way they turn; while the King of Sardinia, with his own Troops, takes the Route of Acqui, by the Valley of Bormida, in order to cut off their Retreat into France. The Emperor returned alone to his Palace of Hollitſh, the Day before Yeſterday, in order to paſs a Fortnight there in hunting.

Hambourg, Sept. 2, *N. S.* Captain Bladwell, in his Majeſty's Ship the Mercury, is ſafely arrived in this River, with ſix Sail under his Convoy for Hambourg, after having ſeen into the Weſer two Ships for Bremen, and three into the Texel. The new French Miniſter at the Court of Dreſden, M. des Iſſarts, arrived there the 22d of laſt Month, and was to have

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have his first Audiences the Day following. The Accommodation of the long ſubſiſting Differences between the Families of Czartoryski and Poniatowski on one Side, and that of Tarlow on the other, was ſigned at Opole the 10th of laſt Month.

Liege, Sept. 2, *N. S.* Count d'Ingelheim is elected Biſhop of Wurtzbourg.

Liege, Sept. 6, *N. S.* The French have poſted Centinels in our Suburbs. Laſt Night there were not above 4000 of the French near Huy, the reſt having rejoined the Army. We have not as yet any Account that the French have inveſted Namur.

Camp at Wigimont, Sept. 6, *N. S.* We arrived in this Camp laſt Night. The French had 20,000 Men on this Side the Meuſe, which the Day before Yeſterday, at our Approach, repaſſed that River with the utmoſt Precipitation. Our Communication is now opened with Maeſtricht, from which we are diſtant five Leagues. For theſe 24 Hours paſt we have had ſuch violent Rains, as were hardly ever ſeen, by which the Roads are become very bad. The Enemy's Army marched Yeſterday, and encamped with their Right at Warem, and their Left at Tongres, ſo that it looks as if they deſigned to diſpute our repaſſing the Meuſe.

Camp at Wigimont, two Leagues from Liege, the 6th of September, N. S.

We halted one Day at Ohet, after we had paſſed the Meuſe without the leaſt Moleſtation from the French. We have continued our March towards Maeſtricht, which, conſidering the ſtrong Defiles over a mountainous Country, and three Rivers to paſs, we have hitherto effected with Succeſs, and are at preſent within a good Day's March of the abovementioned Town.

Sept. 1. Count Lowendahl paſſed the Meuſe at Huy, but repaſſed on our advancing towards him. Count Merſi with the Reſerve covered the Right Flank, and General Palfi with his Command covered the Left.

Sept. 2. The Army made a very long and difficult March; we paſſed the Ourte at Comblen le Pont, and incamped with our Left to the River, and our Right as far as Harzee.

Sept. 3. The Army halted. Count Merſi with the Corps de Reſerve, and Trips with the Irregulars, were detached to ſecure the Paſſage of the River Emblent, intelligence being brought that the French had paſſed to the Number of 15000 Men over the Meuſe at Liege, and poſted themſelves behind the Weze.

Sept. 4. The Army marched and paſſed the Emblent, the Right at Louvigne, and the Left at Spremont. Count Merſi reported, that the French were repaſſing over the Bridge at Liege, and begg'd Leave of Prince Charles to attack them; but as the Gros of the Army had not then paſſed the Weze, nor got clear of the Defiles, it was thought adviſeable for Merſi to deſiſt.

Sept. 5. The Army marched and paſſed the Weze at Trepont, through a very bad Defile of two Miles long, the Right of the Army at Melin, and the Left at Herve. Count Palfy's Corps covers the Right Flank, and General Merſi's the Left. Our Communication with Maeſtricht is now open, where Magazines for Bread, &c. are provided in ſufficient Quantities.

Sept. 6. We halt here To-day and To-morrow on Account of our Baggage, which the heavy Rains that fell ſince Yeſterday, and worſe Roads, have prevented joining us ſo ſoon as we expected. Our next Encampment will be on the Plains of Maeſtricht, if we do not repaſs the Meuſe at Liege, which ſome imagine may poſſibly be effected. Marſhal Saxe is encamped his Right at Warem, and his Left at Tongres; which looks as if he intended to diſpute the Paſſage of the Meuſe with us.

Hague, Sept. 6, *N. S.* There are Letters from the Confederate Army of the 3d, which give an Account of their having paſſed the Ourte at Ham, after a very long March of near 24 Hours. They are now encamped at Mye and Harſez, and the Communication with Maeſtricht is open; ſo that there is not at preſent any Danger of their being in Want of Subſiſtance, great Quantities of all ſorts of Proviſions having been of late brought to that Place. Our Advices from Italy go down to the 23d paſt, when our Allies, after having left a ſuitable Corps to mask and block Tortona, had driven the Enemy, with continual Loſs on the Part of the latter, into the Mountains of Genoa; had rendered themſelves Maſters of the Caſtle of Sarravalla, and were preparing to penetrate into the Genoeſe Territory, the Auſtrians by the Way of the Bochetta, and the King of Sardinia more to the Right, by the Valley of Bormida. We have Advice from Paris, that M. de la Mina, who has taken the Command of the Spaniſh Troops, has Orders to conduct them Home as faſt as he can. Count Czernichew, whom the Empreſs of Ruſſia is ſending her Envoy to the Court of Great Britain, is arrived here from Berlin, and propoſes purſuing his Journey to London in a Day or two.

Hague, Sept. 9, *N. S.* The Greffier Gilles, who arrived here laſt Night from Breda, was this Morning unanimouſly named by the States of Holland to the Poſt of their Penſionary. By Letters from our Army of the 7th Inſtant we learn, that it was advanced upon its Return to Maeſtricht as far as Herve, about half Way between Vervier and Liege: That the Detachments which the French had on the Eaſtern Side of the Meuſe had repaſſed that River, and joined their main Army, which had made a Motion by Warem towards Tongres, with a View, according to ſome Advices, of paſſing the Meuſe, if they found Time, a little above Maeſtricht, in order to diſpute our taking Poſt under that Fortreſs. In the mean Time Count Lowendahl with his Corps is ſaid to have remounted the Weſtern Side of the Meuſe from Huy to Namur, and even to have begun the Inveſtiture of that Place. It is mentioned in Letters from Paris of the 5th Inſtant, that the Spaniards in Italy were ſeparated from the French and Genoeſe, and were preparing to return to Spain. We have received the following Journal of the Motions and Operations of the Auſtrian and Sardinian Armies in Lombardy, from the 15th to the 22d paſt, N. S.

From the Camp at Rivalta, Auguſt 22, *N. S.*

Upon the 15th the King of Sardinia's Army marched in order to paſs the Po, and encamped at Carteggio, whither Advice was brought, that General Botta was advanced to Bron. Our Avant Guard puſhed on to Montebello, but General Nadaſti, whoſe Corps had been employed in inveſting Placentia, after the Reddition of that Place, had marched with ſuch Expedition, that he was got before them, and was advanced

vanced to Voghera, where he attacked a Rear Guard which the Enemy had left there, and made ſome Priſoners.

Upon the 16th, in the Morning, M. Brown marched to Ponte Curone. General Nadaſti, who preceded him, attacked a Rear Guard of the Enemy, made 60 of them Priſoners, and cut the reſt in Pieces. His Avant Guard encamped with their Left at Ponte Curone, and their Right extending on the Side of Caſtel Novo de Scrivia, which they took Poſſeſſion of, and ſent out Parties to within two Miles of Tortona. The King's Army encamped at Voghera, and M. Botta remained at Bron.

Upon the 17th M. Botta's Corps advanced to Carteggio, and the King's Army and M. Brown's Avant Guard remained, one at Voghera, and the other at Ponte Curone and Caſtel Novo. This Day M. Brown's Corps was reinforced with three Battalions, one of Imperialiſts, and two Piedmonteſe, and the Queen's Regiment of Dragoons, whereby his Corps was compleated to 20 Battalions, and three Regiments of Dragoons, and all the Carabineers from that of Nadaſti. We had Advices this Day, that the Enemy was retiring towards Novi, but that the Rear Guard, under the Command of M. de Campo Santo, remained ſtill at Vighizzola and la Torre, upon the Road of Ponte Curone to Tortona.

Upon the 18th M. Brown encamped at Garollo and the King of Sardinia at Caſtel Novo de Scrivia. M. Botta advanced to Voghera. Thus theſe three Corps kept at the Diſtance of one Mile from each other.

The Enemy were ſtill encamped under Tortona, with their Right at that Place, and their Left extended upon the Road of Saravalla. Towards Noon they made ſome Motions as if their Deſign was to march up the Scrivia, and to file off towards Saravalla. Thereupon M. Brown advanced towards them with his Corps, and towards the Evening attacked the Poſt of Rivalta, where the Enemy had a Poſt of between 5 and 600 Men. The Commandant defended himſelf for ſome Hours; but after having loſt about 100 Men in killed and wounded, he ſurrendred Priſoner of War with the reſt of his Corps. The Enemy, under Favour of this Detachment, which they ſacrificed, had Time to retire towards Saravalla and Gavi, which they did with the utmoſt Precipitation. A Body of Light Troops were detached after them, and upon the 19th M. Brown with his Army marched. The King decamped the ſame Morning, and marched to Rivalta.

Upon the 20th, the Method of purſuing the Enemy was ſettled. The Generals aſſembled at the King's Quarters. It was judged, that the Siege of Tortona was of too great Conſequence to be attempted at preſent, as the Enemy had left nine Battalions and above 50 Pieces of Cannon in that Town: And therefore a Reſolution was taken to blockade it, and to employ upon that Service ten Battalions, compoſed of the Troops of each Nation, and ſome Waraſdins, together with ſome Regiments of Horſe; that the reſt of the Cavalry ſhould be ſent back; and that the Infantry ſhould be formed into two ſeparate Corps, the Auſtrian Corps to act towards the Bochetta, and that under the King to deſcend into the Valley of Bormida, in order to operate in the Riviera di Ponente. This was unanimouſly agreed to upon the 21ſt.

This Morning (the 22d) the King received Advice, that the Commandant of the Caſtle of Saravalla had ſurrendred Priſoner of War, with his Garriſon conſiſting of 200 Men.

Maeſtricht, Sept. 7, *N. S.* The Allied Army was encamped Yeſterday between Herve and Vaudermont, covered by the Rivers of Wezé and Bervine, ſo that our Communication with it is now open again. General Trips has paſſed the Meuſe to reconnoitre the Enemy. The Allies are expected To-morrow in our Neighbourhood. Marſhal Saxe's Quarters were Yeſterday at Tongres.

Bruſſels, Sept. 8, *N. S.* A French Courier, who paſſed through this Place on Tueſday laſt, in his Way to Paris from the Army, reports, that Namur is inveſted, and that no Perſon is permitted to go out of, or enter into that Place.

Rotterdam, Sept. 9. The laſt Letters from the Army were of the 7th; the Head Quarters were at Herve, the Right Wing at Sour-Magne le Moine, and the Left at Crevecoeur, waiting for the Baggage to come up, which was ſtopt, or at leaſt retarded by the overflowing of the Rivers. There is a Letter from the Army of that Date, wherein it is mentioned, that the French were at Tongres, and that the Allies were going to throw a Bridge over the Meuſe.

A Gentleman has received a Letter ſigned P. O. *and will conſider the Contents thereof at a proper Time.*

London, September 1, 1746.

General Poſt-Office.

Whereas certain Information has been made, upon Oath, before one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, that the Cheſter Mail, of the 24 of July laſt, was robbed by a Perſon who goes, or has gone by the ſeveral Names of GABRIEL TOMKINS, *alias* YOUNG GIBB, *alias* KIT JERVIS, *alias* CHRISTOPHER WOOD, *alias* UNKLE, *alias* RAWLINS, *who has been formerly a Smugler, and was ſome Years ſince employed as a Riding Surveyor in the Service of the Cuſtoms, and ſome Years ago lived at the Town of Dartford, in the County of Kent: He is a Man of between Forty and Fifty Years of Age, of a very ſwarthy Complexion, ſomewhat marked with the Small Pox, about Five Foot Nine or Ten Inches high, is a very well made Man, walks very upright, with large dark Eye-brows, which hang over his Eyes, and has formerly received a Wound in his Left Arm with a Piſtol or Muſquet Bullet, of which ſome Mark or Appearance is left.*

*** *By Intelligence received, ſince the firſt Printing of this Advertiſement, the above deſcribed* Gabriel Tomkins *has a ſmall* Wart *or* Wen *at the Corner of one of his* Eye-brows, *next to his Noſe, and is ſaid to appear in a ſhabby* brown duffil Coat, *much pieced and torn, and trimmed with* white metal Buttons, *a* deep blue Waiſtcoat, *and an old* light or lightiſh Wig *turned* Yellow *with the Wearing.*

This is therefore to give Notice, That whatever Perſon or Perſons ſhall apprehend the ſaid Gabriel Tomkins, *ſo that he be brought to Juſtice, will be intitled to a Reward of* Two Hundred Pounds *on the Conviction of the ſaid* Gabriel Tomkins *over and above what is allowed by Act of Parliament for the apprehending of Highwaymen. The ſame Reward and Encouragement is offer'd to any who may have been Accomplices in the ſaid Robbery, who will moreover be intitled to His Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.*

By Command of the Poſt-Maſter General,

George Shelvocke, *Secretary.*

N. B. A ſuitable Reward and Encouragement is hereby offered, and will be given to any Perſon